

The Pocahontas Times

MORE FISH

Last month an expert fish culturist of the National Bureau of Fisheries traveled over our State at the request of our Fish and Game Commission for the purpose of locating suitable sites and streams for the establishment of fish hatcheries by the State of West Virginia. Heretofore the commission has bought trout eggs and had them hatched at the Government hatchery at White Sulphur. This is an economical and convenient arrangement so far as it concerns our State. However the demand upon the government hatcheries is now becoming so heavy for fish for the streams of the States, that there will be no room to hatch the fish required to adequately supply the requirements of West Virginia streams. That time will soon be here, and if our streams are to be kept properly stocked, our State must now make preparations to establish her own fish hatcheries.

With the heavy fishing and consequent depletion of the native stock of bass and trout, our streams must be stocked each year with hand hatched fish, if our waters are to supply us with fish that the natural food supply of the streams will support. More people are going fishing each year, and traveling farther to fish. The automobile makes streams fifty miles away easily available for a day's fishing. Then, too, the natural desire to go places in an automobile prompts many a fishing excursion.

We can have people and fish in the same country. Our streams are now depleted of fish because of overfishing. With the proper observance of the closed seasons, reasonable catch limits, and the planting each year of fish propagated in State owned hatcheries, our streams will furnish good fishing for everybody and get better each season. The problem of water pollution will eventually be satisfactorily settled. The streams of England and other densely populated countries afford good fishing. A generation ago the great States of the north and east began to take steps to conserve their natural resources of fish and game, and this State is just now beginning to take advantage of the experience and example set by these older States. The opening up of the country has not changed our streams to any great extent, and this writer has it upon the word of the expert fish culturist who visited Pocahontas County last month that our streams will again teem with fishes if the State will establish hatcheries to furnish a yearly supply of small fish to take the place of the larger ones taken out by the fishermen.

The matter of more game birds and animals presents a different proposition than that of more fish. What was the best game now before the white man came is now farm land. While we have in this country and State an immense acreage of wild land which furnishes good cover and range for game, birds and beasts do not stay put in the woods like fish must stay in the water. Over in Pennsylvania and other older States, the one perplexing problem the game commission now has on its hands is how to keep the deer from eating up the farm crops.

SHEEP TREATMENT

In order to insure the health and vigor of the flock, all sheep should be treated for internal parasites at least three times per year. The first treatment should be given just after the flock is shorn, the second during the month of August, and the third the first part of November, or ten to fifteen days before breeding.

All lambs that are to be kept in the breeding flock should be treated at weaning time, and separated from the flock by turning them on new pasture for the remaining part of the summer and fall. If there are sheep in the flock that are in poor health, and run down in flesh they should be treated once each month until they regain their health and vigor. Never treat ewes within two months before lambing.

Go to your drug list or county agent and have him weigh out the copper sulphate (bluestone) and powdered mustard in one ounce packages for you, so as to make sure that you are getting the correct amounts. Thoroughly dissolve one ounce of powdered copper sulphate (bluestone) in two quarts of warm water (it is best to use soft water; hard water can be softened by boiling), using a glass, wooden, or porcelain vessel of some kind, after which stir into the solution one ounce of powdered mustard. This will give you the standard solution for treating sheep for stomach worms.

The correct doses of this solution are as follows: For a lamb 3 to 5 months old 2 fluid ounces; For a lamb 6 to 10 months old 1 fluid ounce; For a yearling sheep 2 fluid ounces; For a mature sheep 3 fluid ounces. Two quarts of this solution, if none of it is wasted, will treat sixty-four lambs six to ten months of age, or thirty-two yearling sheep, or twenty-one mature sheep.

A small, long-necked bottle is very good to use in giving the treatment, but a metal syringe is the best, if available. If you haven't a syringe or anything in which to measure a fluid ounce, use a tablespoon. Two tablespoonsful of this solution make one ounce. Keep the solution thoroughly stirred while using. Otherwise bad results may follow.

Sheep that are to be treated for stomach worms must be kept away from all feed and water from twenty to twenty-four hours before giving the treatment and from four to five hours after treating. For three or four days after treating keep the sheep on land that is not to be used for sheep pasture.

Nicotine sulphate treatment for stomach worms in sheep has been successfully used for more than two years by a number of the experiment stations and shepherds. Some stations claim that this treatment is more effective than the copper sulphate treatment. Forty per cent nicotine sulphate is sometimes called black leaf forty.

To those who wish to try this treatment, secure the proper amount of forty per cent nicotine sulphate from your drug list or county agent and proceed to make up the solution at the rate of one ounce to two quarts of water. This solution should be stirred well before and during use. The correct doses of this solution, for sheep at various ages, is the same as the doses for the copper sulphate solution.

INSPIRATION

The snow clings to the tree tops. While the squirrel sleeps in his nest. The song of the Nightingale is hushed. And as still as the Robin Red breast. The catamount and bear have gone. Likewise the shy old fox: They sleep securely in their homes Beneath a cliff of rocks.

The big old owl hoots no more. Because the chilly breeze Won't let him find his perch, High up among the trees. The call of the hound in the distance seems. To thrill us more and more; And we long for a chase with the fleet foot fawn. As we had in the days of yore.

But spring time's surely comin' And I know we'll all be happy. When we hear the pheasant drummin' And the trees are getting sappy. When the trees turning green And the dandelion bursts through, Let's bow our heads in thankfulness To him who is ever true.

Charleston—That applications for three quarter automobile licenses may be sent in at any time, was announced today by the State Road commission, following the receipt of numerous inquiries from all parts of the State. It was explained by the commission, that those who desire license for their cars good on and after April 1, may send in their applications any length of time in advance, accompanied by three fourths of the sum charged for the full year, but should state clearly that the application is for a three quarter license advance applications will enable the automobile bureau to do the necessary clerical work and get the plates out in time to be used on the first day of the three-quarter period. Plates will not be sent out in advance.

The Flushing Civic club celebrated its first anniversary Friday evening in the K. of P. basement. A special program was given and every effort put forth to make it a notable meeting. B. O. Metz was chairman for the occasion. Henry Cowan, last year's president of the Belair Kiwanis club, and a number of fellow Kiwanians were present. They furnished music and gave short talks. Holloway's orchestra also gave some numbers. As the result of the election, Craig Friel was made president for the coming year. Mr. Metz gave short talk in which he recounted the good things that the club had accomplished the past year. Exactly 108 members and visitors were present.

Andrew Warwick Galford, known to everybody as Buck Galford, died at his home near Cass, February 17, 1925 aged 77 years, five months and five days. He had been failing health for the past three years. He leaves to mourn his loss his loving wife and six children. Ernest, Charley, Austin of Cass; Bernard and Floyd of Staty Fork, and Mrs. Fred Sharp, of Marlinton; and one sister, Mrs. Mamie Hudson, one brother, Randolph Galford, is also survived by eleven grandchildren, and many other relatives and friends.

We are left so sad and lonely, A voice we loved is stilled, A chair is vacant in our home Which never can be filled.

CALL OF THE CHURCH BELL

"Yes, sir," said Dave. "I believe that church attendance pays. Why just think of the farmers around here who are regular at the little white church in the grove. Judging by their buildings and their dairies and their crops they are certainly more prosperous than the men who spend Sunday loafing, fishing and visiting."

"How do I explain it? Well, I sort of figure it out that church attendance has something of the same effect upon a man's life that a shower bath has upon the fields. It starts to grow those business virtues, industry, thrift, honesty and eagerness to help, which make for success."

After all, is not Dave about right? He might have gone further and have spoken of church attendance as a kind of a liberal education where one hears the great hymns of the ages, where the Book of Books is read and explained, and where the thought that Daniel Webster said was the thought which ever filled his mind—the thought of man's accountability to God—is emphasized.

Furthermore, Dave might have pointed out that the man who heeds the call of the church bell gets the Robinson Crusoe instincts out of his system. He becomes a friend of man, and in a large sense a citizen of the world. His own purposes enlarge as he shares in the purposes of the church to make over the nations of the globe according to the principles of the Master Teacher.

At church one is reminded of the things that are really worth while; the cobwebs are brushed away from the chamber of conscience; faded ideals are brightened once more as the brown fields of autumn grow green when spring returns; and religion becomes a real experience of fellowship with a heavenly Father who is supremely made real in the Man of Galilee, in whose service there is completeness freedom and fullest joy.—An Editorial in The Country Gentleman, of March 7, 1925.

Honor Roll for Campbelltown school, 6th month, upper grades: Glenna Eubank teacher—Adrian Boggs, Harold Dilley, Summers Dunbrack, Cecil Woolter, Leva Bright, Lou Herbert, Catherine Kayes, Virginia Reynolds, and Mabel White. Intermediate grades, Lucille Gibson teacher—Paul Herbert, David Gwin, Ray Baker, Forest Beverage, Arnold Cogzar, Loyal Waugh, Joe Waugh, Rex McNeilan, Este, Ruby, and Fanny Wardell, Jewel Dilley, Jessie Clutter. Primary grades, Otilie Lang teacher—Ralph Griffin, Eddie Baker, Harry, Margaret, Helen and Blanche Dunbrack, Alfred VanKeene, Jaunita Cogzar, Nellie Waugh, Ruth Dilley, Susie Clutter, and Mippie Ross.

MY VISIT TO THE FIRST LADY OF THE LAND

I came to this school instead of going to the Kendall School for the Deaf in Washington, D. C. because I am a native of West Virginia. I used to go to the Kendall School, but I would rather graduate from my state school and enter college from there.

I spent last Christmas in Washington Leslie Roberts went to Washington too, to visit his sister who graduated from this school last summer. She is now in her first year at Gallaudet College.

On December 23rd, at eleven o'clock, my mother called up the White House and asked Mrs. Calvin Coolidge's Secretary to ask Mrs. Coolidge if she could talk with some deaf persons. The Secretary asked my mother how many there were. Mother said four, and the secretary said he would let her know later.

The four consisted of Leslie Roberts, a student in the College Preparatory Class; Lera Roberts, his sister, a Gallaudet College student; Mrs. Carroll, my aunt who is deaf, but speaks, and myself. My father went along to talk to the policeman, the doorman and the usher for us as we might not get permission to enter because we were deaf.

About eleven thirty-five, he called up and said it would be all right for us to call on Mrs. Coolidge at twenty-thirty sharp. I went up to Gallaudet College after Lera Roberts, and then my uncle took us to the White House.

There was a beautiful picture of an American eagle inlaid in gold on the floor and around it were engraved these words, "Seal of the President of the United States." Then we were shown into a room that is all blue and gold. It is a beautiful room. About five minutes later we were in the presence of Mrs. Coolidge. She is sweet. Oh! so sweet. We shook hands with her and then she asked my father several questions about us. She asked me if I lived in Washington. I said, "Yes Madam." Then she asked me if I ever expected to go to Gallaudet College. I said "Yes Madam, if I pass the examinations in May, I may go next fall."

She said, "I think that would be fine." I said, "Thank you." All I could say was, "Yes Madam" and "Thank you."

CAN SEARCH AUTOS ON REASONABLE SUSPICION

Federal prohibition agents may lawfully stop automobiles and other vehicles and search them for contraband liquor without a warrant, the Supreme Court decided in a case from Michigan, brought by George Carroll and John Kiro.

In another liquor case decision, brought from Georgia by Sig Samuels the court held that the states may under the constitution, make unlawful the possession of liquor acquired legally before enactment of the federal prohibition act.

Chief Justice Taft delivered the opinion in both cases. Justices McReynolds and Sutherland dissenting in the former and Justice Butler in the latter.

Declaring that "it would be intolerable and unreasonable if a prohibition agent were authorized to stop every automobile on the chance of finding liquor, Chief Justice Taft asserted, 'unless there is known to a competent officer authorized to search probable cars for believing their vehicles are carrying contraband or illegal merchandise'."

It was the intent of Congress, however, to make a distinction between the necessity for a search warrant in the searching of private dwellings and of automobiles, the chief justice stated, and that distinction was constitutional. There is no provision in the constitution which denounces all searches or seizures without a warrant, he said, adding that it prohibits only "unreasonable" searches or seizures.

Justice Taft stressed the difference between a search of a store, dwelling house or other structure "in respect of which a proper official warrant readily may be obtained, and a search of a ship, motor boat, wagon or automobile for contraband goods where it is not practicable to secure a warrant because the vehicle can be quickly moved out of the locality or jurisdiction in which the warrant must be sought."

We wish to publicly express our appreciation and thanks to the many friends who came to our aid at the time when friends were needed, at the time we were burned out of house and home. We thank you, one and all.

W. C. Lindsay and Family. Cloverlick, W. Va.

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Minnesota No. 13 yellow, early, thoroughly matured and well cured, nubby and hard shelled. Ordinary selection \$3.00; special selection \$4 00 per bushel; add postage.
Choice hill selected late potatoes; booking orders now.—E. H. Crummett, R. 1, Monterey, Va.

HARNESS REPAIRING
I have opened a Harness Repair Shop in the old Gay & Carter feed store. Repairing neatly done. All work cash.
LEE W. CLARK
Marlinton, W. Va.

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The Chesapeake and Ohio takes pride in the quality of service it provides its patrons in both freight and passenger transportation. The management supplies the material from which satisfactory service is produced— motive power, equipment, road-bed, track, block signals and those other factors which go into the making of a safe and dependable transportation system. The employees, "the railroad family", supply the vigilance, courtesy and attention to duty which distinguishes Chesapeake and Ohio service from the unsatisfactory product.

All railroads offer service, be it good, bad or indifferent. We strive to render good service, because we understand that the railroads and the public are dependent upon one another. Because of their close relations with the public, the railroads, as a whole, are striving to have their problems dealt with as economic questions, which they are, and not as political issues, which they are not.

W. J. HARAHAN, President,
The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.